The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,450—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	TUESDAY.
L. ASSAM ..	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sept.
L. RAVENNA ..	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,
— CATHAY ...	2953	500	W. M. Robbie	19th ,,
				FRIDAY.
L. THIBET ..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	29th Sept.
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES ...	4196	750	W. B. Andrews	13th ,,
— MALWA ..	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
KASHGAR	2921	450	R. G. Murray	8th Sept.
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne.....	22nd ,,
LOMBARDY	2723	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI.....	3542	550	G. Lee	20th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

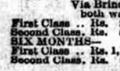
	Rs.	Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months).....	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..£ 500	Including	I Class ..£ 520	Including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do. 350	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Tariff-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for ... days.

Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs 95 Brighton Route Rs 85
.. II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 58
Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 130
.. II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 93

Text-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., on application to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, leaving for MARSEILLES direct on or about the 18th September, has splendid accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on the steamers of the Messageries Company.

For particulars as to passage and other information, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O., and all other Steamer, without charge for Commission.

NOTICES.

BEST INVALID'S PORT ... wine is ... as of excellent quality, and special. D. FERNANDES & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Fort, Bombay. Per dozen Rs. 28. Per dozen carefully selected bottle at Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 1-4. Convalescents, Invalids, Pints, cash R... Trial ... ing ...

TO BE LET.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES at Matheran called the "Woodland" and "Rajasthan" for the October hot season. Rent moderate.

A LARGE commodious BUNGALOW situated at Harkness-road, on Malabar Hill, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

An elegant Brougham Landaulette.

An elegant circular-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

An elegant square-fronted light, roomy Brougham.

A fashionable Victoria Phaeton.

The above carriages are built at the Royal Carriage Gallery in London.

T. DREWET, M. E.,
CONSULTING ENGINEER,
SURVEYOR AND VALUER.
ENGINEER'S GENERAL AGENT.
EXPERIMENTAL MACHINERY,
MECHANICAL DRAWING, TRACING, &C.
PLANS AND ESTIMATES PREPARED.
MACHINERY, &C., BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
WORK INSPECTED DURING PROGRESS,
HEAVY MACHINERY LANDED AND FORWARDED.
Mills and Factories of all kinds estimated & contracted for.
AGENTS FOR
Charles Jones, successor to the late J. Hodgart, inventor of HODGART'S PRESSES,
Messrs. Thwaites Brothers, Engineers, Vulcan Works, Bradford, Yorkshire.
Armitage's Vegetative, for removing or preventing scale and corrosion in Boilers.
MANGANITE PAINTS.
PROCTOR'S MECHANICAL STOKER.
Universal non-conductant, for preventing loss of heat by radiation from exposed surfaces.
PENDULOUS DONKEY ENGINE.
No. 5, Apollo-street, Fort.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
IS THE ONLY TRUE DEODORISER.
COSTS LESS THAN FOUR PIE FOR ONE GALLON.
"RICH MAN'S FRIEND,"
"POOR MAN'S SLAVE."
A WONDER-WORKING AGENT.
Samples per V. P. P.
PAMPHLETS FREE OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

To be had—BOMBAY: TREACHER & CO. KEMP & CO., B. PHILLIPS & CO., THOMSON & TAYLOR, BOLTON & CO., M. RENNARD and JAMES PEARSE.
MADRAS: NORTON & CO.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,942 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 10th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUBBER LAWN-TENNIS BALLS.

	Cash per doz.
BEST UNCOVERED, 2 inch.....	Rs. 3 0
BEST UNCOVERED, 2½ inch.....	,, 3 8
FLANNEL COVERED, Silk Sewn, Regulation size.....	,, 8 0
FLANNEL COVERED, Catgut Sewn, Regulation size.....	,, 8 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each, Rs. 1-4.
Original case containing 50 Packets, Rs. 60.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF
TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
	,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
	,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
	,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

KEMP & ...
SASSOON HOUSE, Limited,
... BOMBAY.

WHISKY.

THE OLD HEAD blend is perhaps the finest, as it is one of the most celebrated of Irish beverages, and is to Ireland what the EDINA is to the sister country. Each of these spirits may be relied on as PERFECT of its class.

EDINA.....Per dozen Rs. 24
OLD HEAD.....*** ,, ,, ,, 24
OLD HEAD.....**** ,, ,, ,, 26

KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1,
Per Dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS,
OR
LACTOMETERS,

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER with TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER WORKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SUPPLY of VEHAR WATER to the city of Bombay will be SHUT OFF at 8 p.m. on MONDAY next, the 4th instant, for about 30 hours.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. B. BRAHAM, M. I. C. E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Deputy Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd September, 1882.

CHUBB'S
NEW PATENT SAFES,
Most secure against
FIRE AND THIEVES.
Sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 31 and 40 inches.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
A few paces' walk from the *Times of India* Office.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.

PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow-street.

TOBACCO FACTORY.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of IMPORTED preparations, combining every DESIDERATA required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
"An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India par excellence.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TRADERS LIBERALLY SUPPLIED.

CIGARETTES.
Mild, Medium, and Full Flavored.
Manufactured Daily.
Deliciously fresh.
14 Brands to select from.
Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS
of all descriptions kept in stock.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS & NEWSAGENTS
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON for 1882	2 8
All the Year Round, vol. 29	3 4
Art Instruction in England; by F. E. Hulme	2 4
Elementary Chemical Arithmetic; by S. Lupton	3 4
Coming Democracy; by G. Harwood... ...	3 12
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Scientific Evidences of Organic Evolution; by G. J. Romanes (Nature Series)	1 8
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Swimming, Skating and Rinking, "Illustrated"	1 4
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Those Girls; by Mrs. S. Barker, "Illustrated"	1 8
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Asphodel; by Miss Braddon	1 4
Brigand; by G. P. R. James	0 6
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Holiday Number, "Belgravia"...	0 12
Do. Do. "Graphic"	1 0
Do. Do. "Grants"	0 12
Do. Do. "Girl's Own Paper"	0 8
Do. Do. "Household Words"	0 6
Do. Do. "Illustrated London News" ...	1 0
Do. Do. "London Society"	0 12
Do. Do. "Tinsley's Magazine"	0 12
Do. Do. "Vanity Fair"	1 0
In Trust, the Story of a Lady and her Lover; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 12
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My Watch Below; by a Seafarer	2 4
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Quarterly Army List, Bombay	3 0
,, ,, Madras	4 0
Physiology of the Blood; by H. Norris ...	13 4
Simpleton, a story of the day; by C. Reade ...	2 4
Zululand and Cetewayo; by Capt. W. R. Ludlow	1 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Le Krach; by C. Merouvel	2 4
Les Amoureuses du Colonel; by M. Summer	2 4
Les Caprices de L'Amour; by C. Dollfus	2 0
Les Drames de la Bourse; by P. Zaccone ...	2 0
Rosa Valentin; by H. Cauvain	2 4
La Vie Facile; by A. Second	2 0
La Femme de Judas; by A. Mathey	2 4
Les Adventures D'un Chien de Chasse; by G. de Cherville	0 10
Les Fatalites; by H. Rivière	2 4
Les Frances de Thermidor; by E. Noel ...	2 4
Mademoiselle Cachemire; by J. Claretie ...	0 10
Miss Jane; by Th. Bentzon	2 4

COOPER & COMPA...
BOMBAY: Meadow-street. POONA: East-...

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 0	7 8
16 0	9 8	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8	... CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0	... CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
170 0	BORDEAUX	... 170 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company is now prepared to give estimates and to undertake the complete installation of the Electric Light with the celebrated "Brush" system of Arc Lamps of 2,000 candle power each or with the Lane Fox incandescent system of lighting.

Special contracts entered into with Municipalities and Corporations, also with Native States.

All applications to be addressed to the MANAGER, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay.

"REDUCED PRICES."

NEW AND IMPROVED STYLES OF

AMERICAN ORGUINETTE

(STYLE H. WITH ATTACHMET.)

"The Most Remarkable Mechanical Musical Instrument of the Age."—*New York Journal.*

DOES NOT REQUIRE TUNING. EXCELLENT IN TONE.

Admirably adapted for singing parties, dancing parties, and educational purposes.

Newest Model. Perfectly simple in Principle. Durable in every part. Strong in Construction.

WITH ONE ROLL OF MUSIC, PRICE Rs. 50.
PACKING FREE.

A Larger Instrument than the above in stock, price Rs. 250, complete.
THE ABOVE CAN BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set	,,	65 to 350
single stone	,,	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones	,,	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do.	,,	35 to 450
Do. single stone	,,	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones	,,	60 to 225
Do. single stone	,,	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	,,	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	,,	65 to 350
Do. and 2 Diamonds	,,	85 to 350
Fancy and 2 Diamonds	,,	75 to 470
Five pearls, half-hoops	,,	30 to 175
Three pearls, 3 pearls	,,	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	,,	25 to 100
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	,,	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald ... with a diamond on each side, or other combination of the three chief stones; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	,,	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	,,	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c.	,,	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	,,	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes	,,	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils	,,	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD" and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

, EAST-STREET, POONA. C. MARCKS & CO., 2, RAMPART-ROW BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.
STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, Ld.
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 3. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

JUST UNPACKED, another lot of our celebrated SEWING MACHINES, among which are the "Household," "Bradbury," "Arm and Platform," "Singer," "Jones," &c., &c. Send for illustrated Catalogue—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DAWSON'S Prime, per 100 Re. 1-12, unequalled in quality and finish. Trial orders solicited. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

IMPORTANT.—B. S. MADON & Co. have REMOVED to No. 6, HUMMUM STREET, the premises well known by the name of Old French Shop.

PRIVATE Board and Lodgings are available for Ladies and Gentlemen at No. 2, Bell-lane, Fort. Full particulars on application. Terms moderate.

DO you want your children to save money without reluctance? Buy them a SAVING-BANK, at Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each, at S. CURSETJEE MAJU'S, 20, Meadow-str.

SUPERIOR INVALID PORTWINES, highly recommended, from Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 per dozen qts., to be had at BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

A MINING ENGINEER, with long and varied Eastern and Australian experience, and the highest references, is DISENGAGED. Address DELTA, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, by a Mercantile firm in Bombay a first-rate CLERK. Best references required. Apply to "A.X.," care of this paper.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, 34, Meadow-street.—Just landed a large stock of fancy tweeds for suits.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

M. FREYBERGER, contractor for Artistic Decorations, Importer of Italian Marble, &c., No. 3, Dean Lane, Fort, or Byculla Hotel.

REQUIRED, a qualified DRESS-MAKER for the Mofussil. French preferred. Address MOFUSSIL, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, light, strong, and elegant. Further shipment just to hand. Rs. 60 per doz. or Rs. 5-8 each.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

AN experienced CIVIL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, and BUILDER, is open to an engagement. Please address, "C. E.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

P. DESOUZA, UNDERTAKER, SCULPTOR, and ENGRAVER, Churney Boyd-road near Girgaum Portuguese Chapel.—TERMS MODERATE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Five Million and three quarter pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £800,000 per annum.

FOR SALE, being no longer required by the owner, a Chestnut ARAB CHARGER, 15 hands, believed to be quite, sound, and up to weight. Rs. 350. Address "ALPHA," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RAMPART ROW SHOP is CLOSED, and the business TRANSFERRED to APOLLO-STREET.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
7 cases prints.
1 one-horse power engine with boiler.
A few articles of office furniture, such as writing tables, chairs, sofa couch, benches, signboard, &c.
1 second-hand sofa, 30 by 24 by 24 on stand.
1 D.B.C.F. Gun by J. H. Crane, in leather case.
8 iron bedsteads.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Mrs. Ann Macpherson, comprising teakwood chest-of-drawers, cashpoot, iron bedstead, chairs, trunks, portmanteaux, lamps, plated ware, crockery, cutlery, wearing apparels, &c.

By order of Esmailjee Tarbhoy and on account and at the risk of Esmailjee Abdool Hoosein—

171 pictures in gilt frames.

On account of the concerned—

1 bale grey dhoties 42 by 9.
1 ,, ,, 42 by 10.
1 ,, ,, 42 by 4-10.
4 ,, ,, 45 by 10.
1 ,, ,, 6-9, and 10 yards.
1 ,, ,, 22 by 5.

SALE OF EBONEYWOOD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at B shed, in Ryan-market—

360 pieces Eboneywood, about 5 tons.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 2.

TELEGRAMS have been very late in coming in to-day, adding another to the numerous causes of dulness in our various markets. Prospects, however, are improving somewhat, as there are now some signs of moderate freights, whilst the seasonable rains we are having, and which, we are glad to hear, are penetrating up-country, will probably induce holders of produce to part with it more readily.

The London telegrams of yesterday quote Consols at 99⅞, an advance of ⅛, French Rentes at 116½, a rise of ⅜. Indian Loans, both Sterling and Rupee, are unchanged, as also are Indian Bank shares with the one exception of Hongkong and Shanghai which are quoted £1 10s. lower.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut-oil remain unchanged. Rapeseed and Linseed are both dull and rather lower in value. Wheat is dull and declining the size of the American crop quite overshadowing the effect of the somewhat unfavourable wheather they have been getting for the harvest in England latterly.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported dull, and Reuter makes a reduction of 1d. per piece in 3 lb. Madapollams, ½d. in 39 inch Jacconets and ½d. per lb. in 40s Mule Twist. Owing no doubt in a great measure to this dulness in the market for the manufactured article.

Cotton in Liverpool has been distinctly quieter again of late. Yesterday the closing tone was dull for Americans, quiet for Surats; the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but Americans to arrive were easier. To-day's market again comes dull with sales of only 6,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats, and a reduction of 1-16d. is made in the quotation for Mid-Uplands.

In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands receded from 12 15-16 to 12⅞ cents, and November shipment from 11·71 to 11·62 cents per lb., and to-day these quotations are unaltered. The receipts at the ports continue small, being 5,000 yesterday and 3,000 to-day, as against 10,600 and 10,200 bales, respectively, for the corresponding days last year. This, however, as we have recently remarked, arises more from a late than a small crop, as the latest accounts are most favourable.

We subjoin the usual weekly figures, which show but slight movement as compared with the previous Friday, the stock in Liverpool being only reduced by 11,000 bales, and the total visible supply by 10,000 bales. This latter item has now probably seen about the lowest point of the year, as the American receipts will shortly begin to keep pace with the European consumption.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st instant affords the following comparison with the two previous years :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Total supply of all kinds	1,390,000	1,737,680	1,268,790
" " Surats	701,000	449,570	375,000
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	621,000	738,160	616,780
" London.....	73,000	49,680	43,640
American Afloat	20,000	63,000	38,000
East Indian "	149,000	100,000	77,000
	863,000	950,840	775,420
Price of Mid-Uplands	7 1-16d.	7 1-16d.	7d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.	4 15-16d.
Difference	2½d.	2¾d.	2 1-16d

EXCHANGE.—There has been next to nothing done in sterling to-day, and no appreciable change in rates except that long-dated bank-paper is 1-32d. lower. We quote :—

Bank Bill on demand	Is. 8 1-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 8 7-32d.	"
Credits 3 "	" Is. 8 5-16d.	"
Francs 3 "	" 2·14½	"

On Calcutta we still quote ⅛ per cent. premium, and 7-16 per cent. discount for demand and 60 days' sight, respectively.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at Rs. 100⅜ for Fours and Rs. 107½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—A very quiet feeling prevails, and in most cases where any movement is quoted it is downwards. Bank of Bombay are an exception, being ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 763½. In Press Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Akbar and Rs. 50 in Press. Spinning and Weaving Mill [illegible] are dull, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 [illegible] and Central India and Rs. 10 in Great [illegible] Western India.

[illegible] nominally unchanged, but [illegible] local consumption.

[illegible] that there has [illegible]

PIECE-G[illegible]

In COALS we [illegible] is nothing offering from [illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND STO[illegible]

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay.....	20,000	500	all	7p.ct.	763½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5 do.	850 xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	675 nl.
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	132
National Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	..	100	8*
Mazagon Land, &c.....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	..	21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs.	30	825
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs.	8	240

* For distribution.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90		1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50		240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs.	10	145
New issue	..	100	70	..		109
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30	p. s	580
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs.	40	725
Bhowanagur Mills ..	4,800	100	..	..		49
Bombay United S. & Central India S. & W. Company	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	970
	2,500	500	500	Rs.	4	710
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000		50	875
D. Spinning	8,000	2,000	all		nil	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,136	500	all	Rs.	25	750
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400		20	555
Hindustan	14,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	80	1,050
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70	p. s.	1,070
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..		200
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co..	800	500	500		50	660
Jewrae Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000		60	1,040
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs.	75	1,040
Khatao Mackinzie ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	60	955
Madras United	850	1,000	1,000	150	p.s.	2,300xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs.	55	835
Manockjee Petit's ...	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.	80	1,360
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15	p. s.	375
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs.	80	1,270
National Spinning ..	500	1,000	1,000	Rs.	70	840
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	60	p. s.	890
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs.	55	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500		35	295
Ramjee S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000		70	1,400
Sassoon Mills	500	1,000	1,000		60	1,280
Standard	750	1,000	1,000		60	975
Victoria S. & M. Co.	500	500	Rs.	30	Rs.	40	590
Western India	550	1,000	1,000		60	785
	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs.	45	875

WAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct.	325
[illegible]	£20	130-14-6	do	26
[illegible]	£20	65-7-3	do	72
[illegible]	£20	21-13-1	do	32
[illegible]	£100	1,000	do	1,040
[illegible]	£18	196-5-15	do	325

[illegible]GAL.

[illegible] of the affairs of the [illegible] August, as com[illegible]

15th August [illegible] A. P. [illegible] 4 1 [illegible] 5 9 [illegible] 7 1 [illegible] 6 6 [illegible] 4 3 [illegible] 11

[illegible] tons, [illegible]nt for

[illegible] B. [illegible]

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
1	Burmah (s).....	Cave	Kurrachee, Aug. 30.
2	Charles Worsley..	Morgan	Liverpool, May 22.
	Daphne (s)	Doncieh	Hongkong, Aug. 7.
	Frank Stafford ..	Smith	Newyork, May 27.
3	Harmonie	Cadier	Mauritius, Aug. 10.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Clan Alpine(s)..	Soutar	Jeddah.
	King Arthur (s) ...	Dyer	Jeddah.
	Inchmiva (s)	Harding	Liverpool.
	Sherborne(s).....	Page	Mauritius.
	Orion (s)	Mahorchich.	China, &c.
	Bretton Hall (s) ..	Hodder	Liverpool.
3	Burmah (s).....	Cave	Kurrachee.
	Maharaja (s).....	McConnell ...	Suez.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 30 Altonower(s)..... Murray ..... Singapore, Aug. 23.
Marlborough (s) ... Barker ..... Colombo, Aug. 23.
Jorawur ..... Webster ..... London, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30.—Steamers Curlew and Reliance.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 31 Merkara (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30 Himalaya (s)..... ..... Rangoon.
M. Meanatchy..... ..... Singspore.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall Hall (s)—100 cases port, C. H. B. Forbes and Co ; 60 cases brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookhia.
Italia (s)—5 hogsheads whiskey, W. M. Macanlay and Co ; 5 cases whiskey, J. G. Russell ; 2 boxes plated ware, C. Marcks and Co.
Clan Alpino (s)—7 cases lamps, H. F. Soares and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Hughenein (s)—1 hogshead cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Gwalior (s)—10 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Cathay (s)—72 boxes bar silver and 4 boxes rupees (Rs. 211,306). The C. M. Bank
Ganges (s)—52 cases oilmanstores cutlery bacon and cheese, Eduljee Boyce and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia (s)—9 puncheons whiskey, Treacher and Co.

FROM GENOA.

China (s)—1 cask claret, C. H. Jahier.

FROM VENICE.

Cathay (s)—120 boxes Australian florins (Rs. 3,60,000). The C. M. Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Breton Hall (s)—1 bale cotton, Pragjee Dayall ; 8 bales wool, Edward Bates and Co.
Italia (s)—4,016 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 6,030 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 3,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 91 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam (s)—18 cwts horns, Natha Essa ; 120 cwts cloves, Tharia Topen and Co ; 4 cases ft. shells, Currim Hassum ; 16 cases shawls, Javerimull Doolsookroy ; 39 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co ; 222 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell ; 15 bales skins, Esmail Gangjee and Co.

FOR KABIR.

Sumatra (s)—50 bales twist, Kessowjee Jadhowjee.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Sumatra (s)—60 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co ; 25 bales twist, The A. I. S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kashgar (s)—25 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.
Sumatra (s)—300 cwts sandulwood, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 cwts nuxvang, Keekabhoy Nanjee ; 311 cwts heerabole ; 11 cwts sandastone and 13 cwts cloves Purmanund Canjee ; 35 cwts cloves, Fazel Mahamed Dama ; 30 cwts cloves, Tharia Topen ; 30½ cwts cloves Ruzubally Allyruza ; 22 bales cotton, Luckmedass Kesowjee ; 116 bales cotton, Goolabroy Mungalchund ; 48 bales cotton, R. Moriidhur ; 31 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza ; 25 bales twist, The A. I. S. and W. Co ; 44 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer ; 150 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co., The N. S. and W. Co ; 50 bales twist, Kesowjee Jadowjee ; 117 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Beckham, Lieut., 8th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Kurrachee.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Burrell, Lieut., The Queen's, on leave, from Peshwar.
Skues, Bde. Surg., on leave, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 1.

Baber, Major, 3rd Madras L. I., on leave, to Hoshangabad.

SEPTEMBER 2.

Anderson, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Sirur.
Jones, Captain, 2nd Bombay L. C., on duty, to Poona.
Jones, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C., Bombay, September 4.

There will be parade in the Town Hall on Wednesday next the 6th instant at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). [illegible]mbers are requested to attend.

[illegible] be parade every morning until further [illegible]Esplanade in front of the Head-[illegible] (Bombay time). Rifles and [illegible]Head Quarters.

W. M. TENNENT, [illegible]nd Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

[illegible]ARMY ORDERS.

[illegible]'s Office, Head-quarters, [illegible]1st September, 1882.

[illegible]sed to make the following ap-

[illegible]Surg. G. E. E. Burroughs (Genl. [illegible]o the Medl. charge, vice Surg. Earle [illegible]

Capt. R. [illegible] Robertson, R. A., Offg. Comdt., No. 2 Mountain Battery, is confirmed as Comdt., vice Capt. and Bt. Maj. R. Wace, R. A., transferred to the Ordnance Dept., dated 7th Aug.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to order the following reversions in the 2nd Sind Horse, in consequence of the return of Major A. M. Hogg, 2nd in Comd., from Staff to regimental duty :—

Capt. C. A. de N. Lucas, from 2nd in Commd.
Supnry. to 2nd Sqd. Commdr.
Capt. M. James, from 2nd Sqdn. Commdr. to 3rd Sqdn. Commdr.
Capt. F. Abbott, from 3rd Sqdn. Commdr. to Sqdn. officer.

Surg. J. McNamara, Army Medl. Dept., is transferred from Genl. duty Poona Circle to Genl. duty Mhow Circle.

The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 23rd Aug. :—

Lieut. J. R. Donville, S. C. (Sqdn. officer 1st Sind Horse), and Condtr. R. Pringle, Adjt. Genl.'s Dept.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Rifle Brig. (1st Battn.)—Major H. C. G. Dugdale, to Poona, from 1st Sept. to Dec. on private affairs.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 23.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Personal Staff.—Lieut. G. Haines, Rl. Warwickshire Regt., A.-de-C., to officiate as Interpr., in addition to his other duties, during the absence on Field Service of Col. H. Moore, dated 4th Aug.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. H. M. Owen, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpr. dated 7th Aug.

1st Bn. R. I. Regt.—Lieut. R. M. Maxwell held the appointment of Interpr. to the above Bn., from the 3rd April to the 30th May inclusive.

1st Bn. Connaught Rangers.—Lieut. A. H. Wood, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpr., vice Major P. D. Jeffreys, dated 14th July.

6th Bl. C.—Surg. P. F. O'Connor to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg. G. S. A. Ranking, M. B., transferred permanently to civil employ.

5th N. I.—Surg. Major L. E. Eades to the permanent medical charge of the regiment, vice Brigade Surgeon A. J. Dale, M. B., promoted.

40th N. I.—Lieut. J. O. S. Fayrer, Suffolk Regt., a candidate for the Bl. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer on probation, dated 2nd Aug.

Major J. C. Robinson, R. A., is directed to proceed from Morar to Poona, and join No. 9 By. 1st Brig. Cinque Ports Division for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major T. Baker, Suffolk Regt., is directed to proceed to England, to join the 2nd Bn. of his regt., into which he has recently been promoted, reporting his arrival in writing to the Horse Guards.

Surg. Major D. A. S. Thorburn, M. D., A. M. D., serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, is directed to proceed to England, immediately, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Persian on the dates specified :—

On the 3rd July.—Major R. W. Dalgety, 1st Bn. York and Lancaster Regt ; Captain G. A. P. Evans, 9th Lancers ; Lieut. A. G. Creagh, R. H. A. ; Lieut. A. B. Pritchard, Somersetshire L. I. on probn. 39th N. I.

On the 8th July.—Lieut. E. T. Paul, 6th B. C. ; Lance Corpl. W. Robinson, 1st Bn. Border Regt.

Lieut. F. J. Carandini, 8th Hussars, has passed the qualifying examination for increased pay.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Lancers.—Lieut. Col. H. A. Bushman, C. B., [illegible]m the 24th to the 27th July to enable him to [illegible]n, in extension of ninety days' privilege

[illegible] Border Regt.—Lieut. I. Eardley-Wilmot, [illegible] Sqn. Officer, on probn., 12th B. C.) to [illegible]utta, from 1st July to 31st Dec., to study [illegible] native languages.

[illegible] Bn. Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. J. H. Smith, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 13th M. N. I., to Madras, for six months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

2nd Bn. Rl. Warwickshire Regt.—Lieut. E. E. Couper, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Goorkhas, to Calcutta, from the 1st Aug. to the 15th Nov. to study the native languages.

Head-quarters, Simla, August 24.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.—Lieut. W. B. Broughton, having passed by the higher standard in Hindustani, to be Interpr., vice Capt. A. W. Dury, dated 8th Aug. Capt. Dury will continue to act as Interpr., during Lieut. Broughton's absence on leave.

[illegible].—Lieut. H. F. K. Waldron, East Surrey [illegible]ndidate for the B. S. C. to be Offg. Sqn. [illegible]robation, dated 14th Aug.

[illegible] is pleased to direct the following [illegible] Surg. Gen. A. J. Dale, M. B., to the [illegible]edical charge of the Saugor and

W. W. Eden, and J. T. Evatt, have passed the qualifying [illegible]eased pay.

[illegible]d to sanction an exchange of [illegible]oster of service, between [illegible]d J. E. Fannin, of the A.

[illegible]rs have been reported [illegible]lcutta, to have passed [illegible]ani on the 7th Aug. : [illegible]Bart., 1st bn. Rl. [illegible] Dorsetshire Regt. [illegible]dleton, East Kent

Regt. on probn. ; L. E. Cooper, 1st bn. S. Lancashire Regt. ; L. Newmarch, 2nd bn. Royal Warwickshire Regt.

The undermentioned candidates passed the lower standard in Hindustani on the 7th Aug :—

Lieuts. F. L. Beddy, 6th D. G. ; C. R. Burn, 8th Hussars ; R. Crawford, 1st Bn. Rl. Irish Regt. ; R. W. H. Macdonald and A. R. Dick, 1st Bn. Border Regt. ; M. G. Moore, 1st Bn. Connaught Rangers ; E. Y. Goldsmid, S. C. (17th N. I.) ; Qr. Mr. W. L. Proudfoot, 2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt ; Schoolmaster J. F. White, 2nd Bn. Wilt hire Regt ; Serg. W. Coleman, 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles ; Priv. H. Middleton, 1st D. G. ; Driver W. Chalmers, L-3 R. A.

Lieut. M. F. Fegen, R. A., is directed to proceed from Fyzabad to Allahabad and join H. Paty. 1st Brig. R. A., for duty.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :—

Sialkot Brigade order, dated the 2nd Aug., appointing Lieut. Col. O. Barnes, 10th B. L., to assume temporary command of the Prigade, vice Brigr. Gen. H. C. Wilkinson, proceeded on field service.

It is notified for the information of commanding officers of Native Cavy., that Armourer Gulam Mahoiadin, late 4th P.C., is a candidate for employment Further particulars can be ascertained on application to Lieut. Col. G. C. Bird, 1st P. C., Dera Ismail Khan.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. A.—Lieut. Col. D. J. Welsh, to remain in England, for seven months, on private affairs, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 632 of 1881.

2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.—Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, (Offg. Sqn. Officer, on probation, 15th B. C.), to Bombay, for two months from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. R. R. Pope, Asst. Magte. and Collr. Gya, is allowed leave for 56 days.

Mr. G. A. Grierson, Offg. Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Patna, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Shahabad, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. P. Nolan.

Mr. A. H. Collins, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for 15 days.

Mr. C. Owen, Offg. Depy. Magte. and Depy. Collr., Beerbhoom, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Rampore Hat Division of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. Collins.

Mr. F. W. R. Cowley, District and Sessions Judge, Purneah, is allowed leave for 25 days.

Mr. J. Pratt, Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Purneah, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district, during the absence on leave of Mr. F. W. R. Cowley.

Mr. D. Allen, Offg. Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Backergunge, is allowed furlough for 18 months.

Mr. F. J. G. Campbell, Offg. District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. J. Whitmore, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr. on leave, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell.

Mr. T. Coxhead, Offg. Magte. and Collr., Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month and one day.

Mr. A. C. Tute, Offg. Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr. Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr., of Dinagepore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. E. Coxhead.

Mr. T. D. Beighton, Offg. District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for twenty days.

Mr. J. Kelleher, Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. T. D. Beighton.

Mr. F. H. B. Skrine, Offg. Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., Jessore, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. H. Pace, Offg. District and Sessions Judge, Sarun, is allowed furlough for one year and six months.

Mr. R. Porch, Magte. and Collr., Maldah, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr. H. F. Mathews, Offg. Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., Rungpore, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Maldah, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. R. Porch.

Mr. C. Jenins, Asst. Inspr.-Genl. of Railway Police, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Mr. A. H. James, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hoogley, is appointed to act as Inspr.-Genl. of Railway Police during the absence on leave of Mr. C. Jenins.

Mr. G. H. French, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Rungpore, is allowed leave for one month.

Mr. T. C. Orr, Offg. Asst. Supdt. of Police, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Rungpore, during the absence, on leave of Mr. G. H. French.

Mr. A. C. Bryson, an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed temporarily to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the first grade, from 1st May 1881

Mr. H. Blair, an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed temporarily to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the second grade, from 11th August 1881.

Mr. H. D. Innes, Offg. Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent, Benares Agency, is appointed temporarily to be an Asst. Sub-Depy. Opium Agent of the third grade, from 11th Augus 1881.

Surg.-Major W. F. Murray, Offg. First Resident, Surg. Presidency General Hospital, is allowed leave for one month and fourteen days.

Mr. C. Taylor, Exe. Engr. Fourth Grade (tempy. rank), is transferred in the interests of the public service, from the Arrah Division to the office of the Surg. Engr., Sone Circle, which he joined on 23rd August.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Asst. Engr. First Grade, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Arrah to the Buxar Division.

Major F. W. Joseph, B. S. C., Exe. Engr. First Grade, Burdwan Division, having returned to duty on 19th August, from the special privilege leave granted him, the unexpired portion of that leave is hereby cancelled.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address of WILLIAM LAMBERT, 52, King William Street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

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"." "AGENTS WANTED."

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Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

[illegible] ROW, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public that they have TAKEN OVER the entire STOCK of OPTICAL GOODS of Dr. A. MENIST, the well-known Oculist Optician, as well as his valuable instruments for suiting the sight.

The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles is well known throughout India, and in order to place them within the reach of every one, he has now fitted them in steel frames, which they are authorised to sell for the price of the Pebbles only.

Dr. Menist's pamphlet may be had free on application ; it contains numerous testimonials to his successful treatment, many of the cases having been previously in the hands of other Oculists, who had failed to find a remedy, and it also contains, for the benefit of persons who cannot pay us a visit, a sheet of questions, the answers to which, when carefully given, will enable us to select suitable glasses.

Up-country orders attended to promptly.

Testing Glasses sent on application.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Bombay.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F.H.M."—The sentiment is excellent, but the poetry scarcely up to publication standard.

The applications with which we have been flooded as to how an "inclination to *embonpoint*" can be "carefully subdued" should be addressed to the Editor of the T. of I., who will doubtless be obliging enough to forward them to the writer of his Social Letter. We confess our ignorance of such a delicate subject.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WORGAN—August 31, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, Thomas Edward Worgan, Indian Medical Department, late acting Civil Surgeon, Carwar, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS—August 29, at Oral, Mrs. Harrieth Jane Francis, widow of the late Henry Francis, Patrol, Inland Customs Department, Jalour District.

SMITH—August 28, at Simla, Constance Dallas, daughter of Turton and Kate Smith, aged 1 month and 17 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1882.

WE have advices from Ismailia up to Saturday which show that there has been no renewal of fighting at the front since Monday last. On Saturday a despatch received in London from Sir Garnet Wolseley stated that the advance was delayed by a difficulty in regard to transport which he hoped shortly to remove. It is not easy to understand how this particular difficulty can have delayed operations at Kassassin, close to which the enemy is continuing the construction of defensive works. The railway was repaired some days ago as far as Ramses, and is, of course, in our possession up to Kassassin itself. Seventy-five railway wagons were captured at Ramses, and locomotives arrived in the Canal a week ago. It is evident that some hitch has occurred which the alleged difficulty in regard to transport is put forward to cover. Doubtless the enemy has shown unexpected strength and tenacity, and the need of waiting for reinforcements has become evident to the Commander-in-Chief. The Highlander shave arrived at Ismailia, and so, we should have expected to hear, had the Indian Contingent. But Reuter tells us that the Indian troops are employed in occupying important points along the Canal.

The later accounts of the action at Kassassin are as conflicting as the earlier ones. Our Special Correspondent, who was at Kassassin on Friday, telegraphs a rough outline of what had taken place on last Monday. He says that the action began at four o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy, 8,000 strong, attacked our position, which was held by Colonel Graham, with 1,700 infantry. The fighting continued until nine at night, when three squadrons of Life Guards arrived from Mahsameh, a railway station some four or five miles nearer Ismailia, to which they had probably been brought up by train. They executed a charge which our correspondent concurs in stating resulted in the cutting up of a large number of the enemy. He says nothing of the alleged capture, or of the recapture, of the enemy's guns. The British loss is given at fourteen killed and sixty wounded. The number of the killed is just double that set down in previous accounts, including Sir Garnet Wolseley's official despatch. The correspondent of a contemporary telegraphing, not from Kassassin but from London, on Thursday, states that the cavalry, in which by the way the 7th Dragoon Guards are included by him, "lost touch after the charge," and much confusion ensued. The special correspondents are quoted as averring that the captured guns were lost again in the darkness, the cavalry supports being exhausted and the ammunition of the infantry expended. The dead had to be left on the field. If this be an accurate description of the state of affairs at the close of the action, it is evident that the descent of night alone saved our force from destruction, and that instead of a victory the encounter at Kassassin ended in defeat. But the whole account is too wild and incoherent to be accepted as correct. The same correspondent in his first version gave the reins to his rhetoric and spoke of the "routed enemy, who fled in wild confusion." The next day he is as depressed as he was before elated, and he manifestly makes the worst of everything. He mentions, as if to heighten the ghastly effect of the story he has to tell, that the "dead Guardsmen" who were left on the field were "grossly mutilated by the Egyptians." Now, who were the dead Guardsmen? The correspondent himself gives us the number of killed as seven, namely, "Surgeon-Major Shaw and six marines and gunners." Sir Garnet Wolseley also mentions seven as the total of the killed. It is true that our correspondent, who says nothing about the mutilations, gives the number of the slain as fourteen ; but it is hardly possible that the additional seven were Guardsmen, seeing that the charge effected by the squadrons engaged does not appear to have been resisted, being spoken of in all the accounts as simply "cutting up" the enemy. Their subsequently losing touch does not imply anything more than that in the darkness those of whom they were in pursuit escaped from them. We prefer to take the account coming direct from the camp as giving the more authentic version of the real character of the engagement. Seventeen hundred of our infantry resisted successfully for five hours an attack from 8,000 of the enemy, and a reinforcement of cavalry coming up from the nearest railway station, by an effective charge ended the fight. Inasmuch as the enemy did not succeed in his attack, and our troops held their position, we are entitled by all the rules to claim a victory. That it was not a very complete military success must be admitted, seeing that the enemy immediately began to throw up entrenchments close to Kassassin, where he still remains. It is not quite easy to reconcile this latter fact with the circumstance mentioned by our Special Correspondent, that General Wilkinson on Friday morning made a reconnaissance up to a point only two miles from Tel-el-Kebir. There the enemy was seen to be some 16,000 strong, regularly encamped and with entrenchments defended by a considerable number of guns. It is difficult to see how, if the enemy be in any strength at Kassassin, a reconnaissance could be effected between that position and Tel-el-Kebir without exposing the reconnoitring force to almost certain capture. The latest telegrams mention that the Egyptians at Kassassin have encamped in a new position. It is not stated whether they have abandoned the entrenchments thrown up in that neighbourhood during the week. If not the new encampment is doubtless formed by a reinforcement. There is much that is hazy and unsatisfactory in the accounts as yet to hand with regard to the situation at Kassassin since this day week.

THE drafts of the treaties proposed by the Burmese envoys, and the Government of India, which we publish in another column, amply justify the resolution of the Secretary of State to lay copies of both before the public and allow the policy of the British authorities to be judged by the evidence which the documents supply. No one who studies the terms submitted by Lord Ripon for the acceptance of King Theebaw's Government will be disposed to charge the Government of India with being too exacting in their

TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE FIGHT AT KASSASSIN.

RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ENEMY'S POSITION AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KASSASSIN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

I have arrived at Kassassin, which is now the extreme front of the English position.

I learn that an attack was made upon it on Monday afternoon by a force of 8,000 Egyptians believed to be under Arabi's personal command. The attack was continued from 4 p.m. till 9 at night. Colonel Graham commanded the British forces, which consisted of 1,700 infantry.

Three squadrons of Life Guards arrived from Mahsana, some four miles distant, and executed a charge in which they cut up numbers of the enemy. The British loss was 14 killed and 60 wounded. There is no estimate of the loss sustained by the enemy.

This morning, soon after daybreak, General Wilkinson conducted a reconnaissance to a point only two miles distant from the enemy's position at Tel-el-Kebir. The enemy was seen to be about 16,000 strong, regularly encamped. The position is entrenched, and defended by a considerable number of guns. There is every indication that the enemy is preparing to make a determined fight in that position.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND THE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTY.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 2, MORNING.

A despatch received from General Sir Garnet Wolseley states that a difficulty in regard to transport, which he hopes shortly to remove, has delayed his advance. The despatch adds that the health of our troops is good.

The greater part of the Indian Contingent has now landed at Ismailia.

LONDON, SEPT. 3, MORNING.

Latest news from the seat of war states that the enemy has formed a new camp near Kassassin.

The brigade of Highlanders has arrived at Ismailia from Alexandria.

Indian troops occupy important points along the Suez Canal.

SERIOUS STRIKE AMONG THE DUBLIN POLICE.

DESTRUCTIVE RIOTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2, MORNING.

In consequence of the dismissal of 234 men of the Dublin police for having attended a meeting of malcontent policemen, an extensive strike among the force took place immediately. The military were at once called upon, and have commenced doing police duties.

Serious riots of the roughs occurred in Dublin all last night, during which many houses were wrecked and much damage done to property generally. The rioters were dispersed by a strong force of military. The casualties were, however, slight. Special constables are now being sworn in.

LONDON, SEPT. 3, MORNING.

Latest news from Ireland states that the strike among the police is collapsing, and the men are submitting. The majority of them have returned to their duties.

The riots were renewed yesterday in Dublin, when the rioters were again dispersed by the military.

THE BENGAL IRON-WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

The Government lately had under consideration application from a Calcutta firm representing certain iron-masters in England inquiring what quantity of manufactured iron Government were prepared to purchase annually from any company purchasing from the Raneegunj Iron-works, and at what prices. The views of the Government are therefore published in the *Gazette of India* for general information. Government are not disposed to part with the works in question to any company not having command of capital from Rs. 40,00,000 to Rs. 50,00,000 and which does not undertake the manufacture of wrought-iron and steel, as well as castings, although probably work would be required. The Government will not bind itself to purchase more than from twelve to fifteen thousand tons annually for ten years in the following proportions:—Steel 30, cast-iron 60, wrought-iron 10 per cent. of quantity required. With reference to price, it is considered that the promoters of any company should propose to the Government the rates at which it is prepared to undertake contracts for the supply of manufactures.

POSTAGE AND RECEIPT STAMPS.

It is proposed to introduce into India a system of authorising the use of postage stamps in payment of one anna stamp duty chargeable on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act. The only formidable objection is that the unified stamp, after being used for stamping receipts, is liable to be fraudently re-used for the payment of postage. This danger arises out of the existing practice, encouraged by the Post Office Department, by which senders defray the cost of letters as a precaution against their removal. Before the new system, and all letters with practice must be watched, regarded as unpaid. defaced stamps, and all letters with stamps affixed to the address increased facilities afforded by the use of postage stamps will compensate for the risk incurred by leaving stamps attached to letters undefaced. It is considered no difficulty in adjusting imperial postal and provincial stamp revenues will arise.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

A plan for filling vacancies in Government offices by competitive examinations has been resolved upon. The subjects of examination are arithmetic, algebra to binomial theorem, Euclid (books one to four), geography, history, English and Indian, handwriting, English composition, letter drafting, précis writing, together with extra special subjects prescribed by any particular department for candidates for appointments. Full particulars are published in yesterday's *Gazette* of *India*.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Certain missing "cases" in the Foreign Department are now under investigation. A high uncovenanted official is said to be implicated. Other inquiries relating to Toshakhana cases are now being instituted.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, SEPT. 2, MORNING.

Latest bulletins state that H. R. H. Prince Leopold is progressing favourably.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is again worse, and his condition causes great anxiety.

THE TURCO-GREEK DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 1.

The Greeks refuse to agree to a compromise regarding the dispute with the Turks on the Thessalian frontier, and hostilities continue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 2.

Hostilities in Thessaly have been suspended pending a definite settlement of the dispute diplomatically.

QUARANTINE AT SUEZ.

LONDON, SEPT. 3, MORNING.

In consequence of the outbreak of cholera in certain pilgrim ships, quarantine has been established at Suez on all arrivals from Aden and Bombay.

Lord Granville has protested against the measure.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, SEPT. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here last night.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 1.

The Inch Line steamer Sheikh left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. s. s. Teheran, for Calcutta, left Suez at 8 a. m. yesterday.

The P. and O. s. s. Venetia, with the outward mails, for Bombay, left Suez at 10 a.m. to-day.

The P. and O. s. s. Avoca, transport, entered the Canal at 3-30 p. m. on the 31st August.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Total week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales
" " Surats	10,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	39,000	"
" " Surats	22,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	621,000	"
" " Surats	245,000	"
" " Cotton in London	73,000	"

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lb. Shirtings	6-1½
8½ lb. do.	7-1½
40's Mule Twist	0-10½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89 1-16
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	119
Bar Silver	52 1-16.
Oriental Bank Shares	£17
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£19
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£33-10

A SERIOUS announcement is made to-day, of which the public would have been glad to have had earlier notice. At eight o'clock this evening the water supply from Vehar will be shut off, and the pipes will remain empty for some thirty hours. People living in those parts of the town supplied from Vehar will do well to store up to-day sufficient water for the interval.

A TELEGRAM from Simla, August 29, to the Lahore paper gives the following particulars of the Viceroy's proposed autumn tour:—" His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Simla for Lahore on the 15th of October, to prepare for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, who sets out from Simla on the 6th of November, and proceeds to Jammu on the 10th. His Excellency stays there for five days, and on the 16th goes on to the Salt Mines at Keora. Thence he will proceed to Rawulpindi, and, after inspecting Attock Bridge, he will on the following day go to Rupar to open the Sirhind Canal on the 23rd. His Excellency will subsequently visit Lucknow."

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN MURRAY arrived in Allahabad on Saturday, and assumed command of the station.

COLONEL SIR R. SANDEMAN succeeds Colonel Hall as Commissioner of Rawulpindi, the Lahore paper says. Before leaving India Colonel Hall intends to pay a visit to Kashmir.

THE subscription raised with a view to indemnifying Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* for the costs of his recent prosecution of the editor of the *Satya Mitra* for libel, realised Rs. 5,381, which has been handed over to Mr. Kabrajee with a letter of sympathy from the subscribers.

OWING to his late accident at polo, the Earl of Airlie will go home at once, and a medical board has been ordered to assemble to report upon his case. His lordship intended, in any case, to have gone home at the end of this year.

ONE hundred and sixty-three persons had been arrested in connection with the recent Salem riots up to the 31st August, and more arrests were expected. Twenty persons were killed, and over 300 wounded, in the riots.

MR. SADASHIV VISHWANATH DHURANDAR, an advocate of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed Dewan to the Rajpeepla State, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per month.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WALKER, Royal Artillery, Superintendent of the Dum Dum Small Arms Ammunition Factory, now at Kirkee on special duty, seeking a cause for the bad quality of the small-arms ammunition manufactured at that station, has been further employed by the Government of India to inquire and report upon the serviceability of the 5 inch fuses made at Kirkee.

MAJOR-GENERAL BURTON, Madras Staff Corps, who attained the age of 62 years in June last, and who would ordinarily have been transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list, will now be borne as supernumerary on effective list and promotion made in his room in consequence of his appointment to officiate in command of the British Burmah division during the absence of Major-General Kempster.

THE official summary of the North-West Provinces crop and weather reports, for the week ended on the 29th August, states:—Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces and prospects are good everywhere except that more rain would still be beneficial for rice in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Moradabad. Prices generally are falling, cholera is decreasing except in parts of Moradabad and Bareilly. The usual autumnal fever has appeared, but is of a mild character. Cattle-disease continues in Oudh, Jhansi, and Kumaun, but is decreasing in Saharanpur.

THE draft programme of the Northern India Rifle Association matches for 1882 has been circulated for the approval of Council. Considerable changes will, it is said, be introduced, all tending to increase the popularity of this well-known association. The double-barrel matches and revolver contest will most probably be omitted from the prospectus.

THE following is the official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in Assam for the week ended the 17th August:—" General rain throughout the Province has removed all fear of injury to the *salu* crop, which is now being rapidly transplanted. The prospects of all the crops, including tea, are very favourable, and the public health is everywhere reported to be good. *Aku* harvest nearly completed."

THE *Pioneer* has heard "a rumour to the effect that the Amee[illegible]ul's troops have been defeated by the [illegible]ena."

KUNWAR ENAYAT ALI KHAN, brother of the ruling Prince of Maler Kotla, has devoted the leisure of a summer residence at Simla to the compilation of a history of his princely house, which will shortly be published. The Khan has visited Europe twice, and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brigadier-General Watson with the Punjab Chiefs' Contingents in the first Afghan campaign. The associations of the last have determined Enayat Ali Khan to essay a translation into Urdu of Sir Garnet Wolseley's *Soldiers' Pocket-book* for the use of native soldiers of the Imperial Army and of the feudatory States.

HIS HIGHNESS KERALA VARMA, brother of the Maharajah of Travancore, died at Trevandrum on the 31st August. A correspondent telegraphing to the *Madras Mail* on that date says:—" The event has been expected some days past. The circumstance has been telegraphed to the Governor, who will now pay only a private visit here. The entertainments, receptions, and illuminations are countermanded. The obsequies of the late Prince commenced this evening. The remains will be cremated."

A propos of the recent official warnings about forged Rs. 20 currency notes in circulation, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a communication to the Government of India pointing out that a useful check on the issue of such forged notes was removed by the orders of Government published about this time last year, directing that the Currency offices should discontinue the practice of requiring or recording the names of names of persons presenting for payment notes for 5, 10, and 20 rupees. The Chamber urges that "any measure likely to disturb or arrest the free circulation of notes of smaller values is greatly to be deprecated; such currency rather needs all the encouragement that can be extended to it, and the Committee of the Chamber would gladly see the removal of any causes that may tend to depreciate it. Taking into consideration the very large profit which the Currency system yields to Government—some 25 lacs annually—it appears to the Committee of the Chamber that, although it may involve additional labour and expense, the system of record should be re-established in the interests of the public."

IT is high time Bombay set about improving matters in respect of her public gardens. The project for turning the Flats into a garden, with an ornamental lake, appears to offer the best chance of success, and it should be undertaken with the least possible delay. Such a conversion of the Flats from their present condition would be a great boon to the public generally in respect of providing a suitable recreation ground, and would be especially welcome to the residents of some parts of Byculla who at present have their houses filled with most vile odours whenever the wind blows from the north-west. They manage things much better in Calcutta. The Resolution of the Bengal Government on the annual report of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, for the year 1881-82, which has just been issued, says:—

"The improvements in the Gardens which were commenced some years ago made considerable progress during the past twelve months. An ornamental lake has been excavated; a swampy tract of some size has been raised and properly laid out; several new roads and paths have been constructed, and some progress has been made with the western boundary canal. The new conservatory for palms and tree ferns is in course of construction, and the foundations have been laid of a commodious building for the herbarium and library. [illegible]rds of the report, "a beautiful and shady park, traversed by numerous driving roads and foot-paths, and containing many beautiful and instructive specimens, both of Indian and of exotic plants."

THE *Pioneer* understands that the Government have decided to dismiss all the hired transports after they have landed the troops and stores in Egypt. In any case it would not be worth while to bring back the mules to India, and the large English troopships will nearly suffice to carry the men whether the expedition is over soon or late.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Delhi to the Lahore paper complains of the increase of undetected crime; and he declares that the city, in this respect, is in a worse state than it has been for many years.

SOME experimental store-carts built at the Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehghur, for siege train ammunition, have been practically tested by the Artillery at Gwalior and found to work well.

FROM the report on the salt market for the first quarter of the current financial year, we see that the quantity of salt of every description cleared during that period amounted to 21,37,323 maunds 39 seers 9 chittacks against 23,33,213 maunds 34 seers 2 chittacks in the previous quarter and 21,59,504 maunds 4 seers 1½ chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 39,59,524-12-6 against Rs. 56,41,850-5-9 in the previous quarter and Rs. 58,17,616-11-7 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

WE publish in another column a report of a case tried in the Calcutta Small Cause Court last week, which shows how a man may travel as well as live on his wits. It should serve as a caution in giving one's name and address too readily to a stranger in these globe-trotting days. A Calcutta paper suggests:—There are more Burrows abroad than people suspect. One peculiarity of the tribe is that they either assume a military title, or set up a connection with a military officer of rank. In the latter case they seldom go below a General.

THE Bishop of Bombay will doubtless be highly delighted, the Allahabad paper suggests, by a proposed addition to the Rules of the Bengal Civil Fund, which was brought forward by the managers at the half-yearly general meeting of subscribers held in Calcutta on the 7th of August. The proposed new article runs as follows:—" Should the wife of a subscriber obtain a divorce from her husband, the managers have the power, on receipt by them of a copy (which must be furnished within six months) of the order of the Court making the divorce absolute, to declare that they will, for the purposes of these rules, *consider her to be still his wife*. In no case in which the managers may exercise the above power shall any other person subsequently married to such subscriber be entitled to receive any benefit from the fund, so long as his former wife remains alive and unmarried, and unless the subscriber shall survive his divorced wife." Mr. Westland, however, thinking that the proposed rule in its present shape would not meet the desired end, and might lead to unexpected complications, succeeded in having the matter postponed for further consideration until the next January meeting of the subscribers.

MR. HERBERT JOHNSON, who accompanied the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour in 1876, started from England before the last mail left, for the seat of war to sketch for the *Graphic* with the Indian Contingent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Spectator* writing from London says that when Mr. Gladstone had concluded his speech of the 10th August on the Egyptian Question in answer to Lord Elcho, the latter handed the Premier a copy of Mr. Seymour Keay's pamphlet "Spoiling the Egyptians." Mr. Gladstone read the pamphlet quietly as long as he remained in the House before the dinner hour, and he had it in his hand when the House re-assembled.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Bombay Legislative Council was held at Poona on Friday afternoon, when there were present:—H. E. the Right Hon'ble Sir J. Fergusson, Governor of Bombay (President), H. E. the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir A. Hardinge, the Hon'ble L. R. Asburner, the Hon'ble E. W. Ravenscroft, the Hon'ble Major-General C. J. Merriman, the Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Solomon David Sassoon, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon'ble Sirdars the Hon'ble W. M. Macaulay, the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Khunderao Vishvanath Raste.

The following paper was presented to the Council:—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated 30th August, 1882, returning with the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the copy of Bill (No. 4 of 1882) to amend the Salt Act of 1878.

THE BOMBAY LANDING AND WHARFAGE FEES ACT 1882.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner moved the first reading of Bill No. 5 of 1882, a Bill to provide for the levy of fees for the use of public landing places. He said.—Your Excellency is aware that in 1879 a Bill was passed to legalise the levy of landing fees at Kurrachee. Subsequently the pier at Aden was purchased, and it became necessary to pass a similar Act for that place. It then became apparent that a similar Act would be required for other ports, and it was proposed that a general Act, and a comprehensive one, should be passed to legalise the levy of fees at all ports to which this Act might be extended by notification published in the *Government Gazette*. The object of the present Bill is to legalise such an Act, and I have to move that it be read a first time.

After some verbal amendments of the Bill, the following amendments were passed:—

Section 2 of the Bill as introduced stood thus—" It shall extend (*a*) to the ports of Kurrachee and Aden; and (*b*) to such other ports as the Governor in Council may from time to time by notification in the Bombay *Government Gazette*, and other local official Gazettes extend the Act; but nothing herein contained shall apply to any public naval or military vessels, or to any vessel, boat, or craft belonging to Her Majesty or the Government of India or employed in their service when conveying any such stores or returning from conveying the same, or to anything of any kind belonging to any foreign prince or State." The second word in clause (*b*) was altered from "the" to *any*, and between the words "ports" and "to" in the same clause the words *in the Presidency of Bombay* were introduced. That portion of the clause beginning "but nothing herein contained" and ending "foreign prince or State" was struck out.

In section 10 to that part which defined the term "Commissioner" as including the Commissioner in Sind and the Political Resident at Aden the words *and the Chief Customs authority for the Presidency of Bombay* were added.

The words italicised were introduced into section 9, which was made to read thus—"The Commissioner may, within the district, province, or territory under his charge, *and in respect of any other port or ports to which the operations of this Act may hereafter be extended, the Chief Customs authority for the Presidency of Bombay* may with the previous sanction of Government from time to time make, and from time to time alter or repeal bye-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACTS AMENDMENT ACT 1882.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft moved the first reading of Bill No. 6 of 1882, a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Acts, 1872 and 1878. He said.—Your Excellency, some of the members of the Municipal Council probably know that the accounts of the Municipality of the city of Bombay are now made up from the 1st of January, whereas the practice of making up the accounts of the district Municipalities is that the financial year commences on the 1st of April. The consequence is that some difficulties are experienced in regard to the whole Municipal accounts of the Presidency. Therefore with a view of obviating these in future, it has been proposed that in the city of Bombay the financial year should be the Municipal year. In carrying out this object it will be necessary to make some alterations in the present law, but it is not necessary for me to trouble the Council with them; as they will be fully explained in the Statement. There is, however, one point with regard to the constitution of the Municipality which I should mention. Up to the present time the Corporation has been appointed for two years, but it has been found that three years would be more convenient; therefore one of the sections provides that the term should be three years. Those were all the provisions it was at first intended to introduce into this Bill; but a little time ago the Corporation made a request to Government that they would take this opportunity of improving the position of the Secretary to the Town Council, Mr. Barrow, and at the same time they desired that Government should make some arrangement in regard to giving greater duties to the Assistant Secretaries of Municipal employés who died before the expiration of their service. You are probably aware that the whole of the Municipal Bill for the city of Bombay is at present under the consideration of the Government, and before the Government can undertake the settlement of such a large question some time must elapse; so the Corporation have asked us to take up these two questions and include them in this Bill. Government have agreed to do so, and sections 10 and 11 of this Bill carry out those wishes. I had a letter this morning from Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in which he requests me to rather enlarge the scope of the alterations, but I have just consulted my hon. friend, the Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, and he thinks it would be more agreeable to the Corporation if we allowed the Bill to remain as introduced, as up to the present time the views of the Corporation have not been deliberately taken on this proposal. Under those circumstances I leave the Bill as at present framed.

H. E. the President.—What was the nature of the addition proposed?

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft.—It was proposed that the Secretary to the Town Council should be called "Assistant Commissioner." What occurred to the Rao Saheb was that in a few months the whole of this question will have to be reconsidered, and before that time the Corporation will have the opportunity of saying whether they agree to the proposal, so we thought it better to leave the matter as it is.

The Bill was then read a first time, the standing orders were suspended, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik remarked with reference to the gratuities to widows and orphans of Municipal servants that it was necessary something should be done, as the Corporation had their hands tied with regard to the matter. With regard to the personal allowance to the Secretary of the Town Council, it was fully supported by the Corporation.

The Bill was then considered in detail.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay.—Your Excellency,—I beg to propose that the words "and the tax on Fire Insurance Companies" in section 8 be omitted. Your Excellency is aware that a petition was presented to Government some time ago by the agents of fire insurance offices in Bombay protesting against this tax. It is quite true that in London fire offices bear a certain portion of the expense of maintaining a fire brigade, but the tax in Bombay amounts to fully 10 times as much as it does in London, whereas the efficiency in Bombay is not to be compared to the efficiency in London.

H. E. the President.—But this Bill does not impose a new tax.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft.—The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay seems to fancy that the Government are taking this opportunity to slip in a new tax. This is really a tax existing at the present time, and all the Government wishes to do is, under the official year, to make provision for three months for which at present there is no provision.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay.—I was aware that the tax was not a new one, as I have had to pay it for several years; but I took the opportunity of expressing my views.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft.—When the Municipal Bill is considered three or four months hence, you will be able to make any remarks on the subject.

H. E. the President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay will see that we are not dealing with any of the taxes on their merits, but merely arranging their levy for the public convenience.

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay.—I don't press it.

The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The Council then adjourned.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 30.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council to-day there were present:—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India (President); His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; H. E. the Commander-in-Chief; the Hon'bles T. C. Hope, Evelyn Baring, James Gibbs, T. F. Wilson, Sir S. C. Bayley, Ilbert, and C. H. T. Crosthwaite.

The presentation by the Hon'ble Mr. Crosthwaite of the further report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to agricultural tenancies in the Central Provinces was deferred until the next meeting of Council.

THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act of 1879. The passing of this Act was the result of inquiries made into the causes of the riots which occurred in the Deccan districts in 1875; and it was found that the difficulties under which the agriculturists in those districts laboured were, in a great measure, due to the unsatisfactory relations existing between them and the money-lenders. In order to remedy this it was deemed necessary to provide some safeguards against money-lenders defrauding ignorant peasants; to afford facilities to the agriculturist to defend any suit brought against him; to arrange disputes as far as possible by conciliation; to give the Court power on its own motion to investigate the entire history of transactions between the parties, and do substantial justice between them; to restrict the sale of the raiyat's land in execution of a decree; and to provide an insolvency procedure more liberal to the debtor than that of the Code of Civil Procedure. Mr. Hope said that the fact that after a period of three years any amendment was necessary afforded a remarkable instance of the power of language to conceal the thoughts. Every clause of the original Act had been carefully and deliberately discussed, and when it was passed it was thought that all contingencies had been provided for. The Act had been in force three years, and had not worked smoothly, and the only course open to the Council was to amend it further. He proposed to modify several provisions dealing with the subject of redemption suits when mortgaged property was concerned, also to amend those clauses dealing with imprisonment for debt, as the working had not proved satisfactory, some 60 persons having been imprisoned for debt in spite of the abolition. Mr. Hope also thought that an extended system of revision was necessary, by which he probably meant to invest some superior Court with power to call for and revise the proceedings of the Courts constituted by the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act.

Leave to introduce the Bill was granted.

Major the Hon'ble E. Baring was, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the grant of licenses to pilots in British Burmah and for investigating certain charges against them.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday, the 6th September.

THE BURMA TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

THE following has been sent to us as Official Intelligence:—

An Embassy from Upper Burma arrived in India in April, 1882, and in the following month opened negotiations with the Government of India for the revision of existing Treaties. A free translation of the draft Treaty proposed by them, and also a copy of the draft Treaty which the Governor-General in Council finally decided upon offering to the Mandalay Government, are appended.

In addition to the Treaty with the Government of India Her Majesty's Government consented, in order to meet the strongly expressed wish of His Majesty the King of Upper Burma for direct recognition of the Burmese State by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, to let him conclude a friendly and formal Treaty with her Majesty the Queen-Empress providing for friendly relations between the two Governments and for favourable treatment of Burmese subjects visiting the United Kingdom for trade or other purposes.

The offer was made (and accepted) on the express condition (among others) that all public business between the two Governments should continue to be transacted, as heretofore, at British India or Upper Burma, as the case might be.

The Burmese Embassy have now received instructions from their Government to suspend negotiations and to return to Mandalay.

As the pending negotiations have thus been brought to a close, the offer of a direct Treaty with Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be withdrawn.

Free translation of sketch, brought by the Burmese Embassy, of a Treaty "between His Majesty the Emperor of Burma and Her Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India."

WHEREAS the Burmese and English Sovereigns are equally desirous that there should be perpetual peace between the two countries, that the subjects of one country should be at liberty to travel and trade in the other, and that commerce and manufactures should increase and prosper; and whereas they have appointed Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a treaty of friendship, the Burmese Plenipotentiary being the Kyouk Myoung Myoza Atwinwoon and the English Plenipotentiary being;

now therefore these Plenipotentiaries, having examined each other's powers and found them in all respects regular and satisfactory, hereby agree upon and sign the following Articles, to wit:

1. The Burmese and English Sovereigns and their heirs and successors shall remain for ever at peace; and their subjects now or hereafter, without distinction of race live together in amity and concord.

2. Neither Sovereign shall do anything to diminish the welfare or prosperity of the other's dominions; both shall observe the friendship now declared.

3. In order to the maintenance of good relations between the two countries, and the settlement of political questions, for the furtherence of international intercourse, for the protection of travellers, and for other purposes in which both Governments are interested, each Sovereign shall be allowed by the other to appoint an Ambassador or a Consul, who shall reside at the Court, and the capital of the other temporarily or permanently; and such officers shall have the same privileges ("honours and prerogatives" is the French equivalent) as officers of similar rank of the most favoured nation.

4. Each Government shall give the representative of the other a suitable site for a residence, and shall allow him to hoist his flag there.

5. The British Government shall allow Burmese subjects to trade and travel according to custom, to purchase whatever goods they desire, and to reside wherever they like in British territory, and shall afford them all other due aid and protection according to international custom.

6. The Burmese Government will do the same for British subjects.

7. The British Government will take care that Burmese ships and boats, whether belonging to Government or to private persons, shall be given suitable places for anchoring and mooring in British ports and river-stations.

8. The Burmese Government will do the same in respect of British vessels.

9. When a ship, whether belonging to the British Government or to British subjects, with arms or ammunition on board, arrives at the frontier custom-house in Burmese territory, the Commander shall declare to the custom-house officer, what arms and ammunition he has, and shall hand them all over to that officer, who will keep them safely and hand them back to the Commander on his return. If any ship be found to have transgressed this rule, the Commander shall be fined eight hundred rupees (Rs. 800) and the arms and ammunition shall be confiscated.

10. When an English merchant ship or boat enters Burmese territory and reaches the frontier custom-house, the Collector of Customs may place one or more customs officers on board to prevent breaches or evasions of customs regulations.

11. When an English ship or boat arrives at a river-station in Burmese territory, the Commander shall, within twenty-four hours, deliver to the local custom-house officer a statement showing his ship's name, capacity, crew's names, passengers and cargo under a penalty, except in case of the dangerous illness of the Commander, of five hundred rupees (Rs. 500). For the first offence, and not more than eight hundred rupees (Rs. 800) for the second offence. Goods must not be landed till a customs permit is obtained under a penalty of confiscation of the goods and five hundred rupees (Rs. 500) fine. If goods be landed which are not included in a permit, the person landing them shall be liable to the same penalty.

12. When the Burmese customs officers have received lists of goods to be landed or shipped, they shall on the spot personally satisfy themselves that the goods landed or shipped tally with the lists. Shippers and consignees must attend in person or by agent at the shipping and landing of their goods, and in default they must bear all loss that may ensue.

13. For the assessment of customs duties, the value of goods imported from one country to the other shall be deemed to be the prime cost, together with freight, commission and insurance charges; and importers shall be bound to satisfy customs officers of the amount of such value by showing invoices and accounts.

14. If the customs officers think the prices named too low they may buy the goods at five per cent. above the prices named, paying within fifteen days.

15. If the importers of the goods object to this, or if the goods are of such a nature that the purchase provided for in clause (14) would be inconvenient, the customs officers may value the goods themselves. If the importers do not agree to the valuation of the customs officers, the question must be referred to three respectable experts, and if they disagree, duty must be paid on the highest valuation made by any one of them. Receipts shall be given for all customs duty paid.

16. All wild natural products of the water, earth, forests, and hills belong of right to the Sovereign who is lord of the soil. Thus it would be inappropriate to make any provision that precious stones, earth-oil and timber, which manifestly fall within this category, should be admitted to be Royal monopolies. But of merchandise, which may belong to private persons or to the public generally, palm-sugar and tea will be Royal monopolies, to which the provisions of this Treaty regarding merchandise generally will not apply, and which will be dealt with as the Burmese Government may direct.

17. On all goods imported into or exported from Upper Burma, save palm-sugar and tea, duty will be levied at the following rates, *viz.*:—

One opinion, wines, and all other intoxicating liquors and drugs, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, and on other goods but paddy and rice, which will be duty free, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

No transport duties will be levied on goods which can, by production of the receipt, be shown to have already paid import duty.

18. On merchant vessels entering Upper Burma a tonnage duty will be levied at the rate of eight annas a ton when they are of less than one hundred and fifty tons burthen, and at the rate of one rupee a ton when they are of more than one hundred and fifty tons' burthen.

19. When goods have been shipped either from British territory or from a river-station in Burmese territory, if a portion of them are to be landed, at one place and the rest carried on to another place, duty must be paid on the goods first landed at the place where they are landed, and on the rest at the place where they are landed or sold.

20. When goods on which duty has been paid are taken from one station to another in Upper Burma, the receipt for the customs duty paid must, on the arrival of the goods at their destination, be shown to the local customs officer who will compare the goods with the customs receipt and pass them free of duty. If more goods are attempted to be passed than are covered by the receipt, the surplus will be confiscated.

21. When goods are brought to Rangoon from England for export to Upper Burma, the importers must show their invoices and make a declaration of the value of the goods to the Collector of Customs, Rangoon, who will, if he believes the declaration, collect import duty at the rate of one per cent. and pass the goods. With such one per cent. goods, the English Government may, if they choose, send a preventive officer as far as the first Burmese frontier custom-house. If it be desired to export the goods from Rangoon to any place beyond Upper Burma, a declaration must be made to the Burmese frontier customs officer, who will, if he believe the declaration, pass them, and then duty need only be paid at Bhamo.

22. A transit duty of one per cent. will be levied on goods brought through Upper Burma for export to Lower Burma. The Burmese Government may send a customs officer with such goods to prevent the breaking of bulk on the way to the frontier. On arrival there if the exporter desire to send the goods elsewhere (*e. g.*, abroad by sea or to Siam by land) he must pay duty (to the British customs officers) on all goods except those which have been declared exempt from export duty.

23. British subjects shall be registered as such by the Political Officer at Mandalay only after producing such customary evidence of their nationality as shall satisfy some Burmese officer appointed for the purpose.

24. British subjects permanently residing in Upper Burma shall be subject to fair taxation, but shall not be liable to pay war taxes or to serve in war.

25. The English Political Officer shall furnish the Burmese Foreign Office with a list of all persons registered as British subjects. Such persons shall not travel without passports, to be obtained by the Political Officer from the Burmese Foreign Office, except within a radius of eight miles from the capital or of four miles from other stations. If they do so travel, they shall be alone responsible for any damage they may suffer in person or property; and if they are found so travelling without passports, they shall be arrested as suspected persons and sent to such place as the Burmese Foreign Office may direct.

26. No British officer or subject shall endeavour to turn any one resident in Upper Burma from his allegiance to the Government. The British Government shall take care to prevent this.

27. The Political Officer at the capital shall decide civil suits between registered British subjects according to English law and custom.

28. Civil suits between registered British subjects and other persons shall be decided, in a suitable place to be appointed by the Burmese Government, by an officer of the Burmese Foreign Office sitting with the Political Officer, finally, if they disagree.

29. Any person but a registered British subject who is suspected of any offence or treason in Upper Burma, or who is a defendant in any civil suit, shall, if he takes refuge in the Political Officer's house or compound, or in a British subject's house or compound or in a British ship, be delivered up on demand to the Burmese Government without delay.

30. Any registered British subject in Upper Burma who is accused of any offence or is a defendant in a civil suit, shall on demand be handed over without delay to the Burmese authorities.

31. Burmese subjects accused of criminal offences in British territory shall be tried and punished by British Magistrates according to English law. British subjects accused of criminal offences in Burmese territory shall be tried and punished by Burmese Magistrates according to Burmese law.

32. Refugee rebels and traitors shall be given up by each country to the other in future. Rebels and traitors who have already taken refuge shall be kept from disturbing the peace of the country to which they belong.

33. When a Burmese subject is accused of murder, dacoity, robbery, or theft in Burmese territory, and is found in British territory, if the Burmese Government desire to demand his extradition, inquiry shall be held by the British Political Officer and a Burmese Officer, and if the guilt of the accused person appear to be established, the Burmese Government shall demand his extradition of the Political Officer; and the Political Officer shall procure his extradition.

34. Clause reciprocal of (33).

35. If a Burmese subject being in Upper Burma is accused of committing any of the four offences above named in British territory, the Burmese Government shall punish him according to Burmese law. The English Government may send an officer to watch the trial if they desire to do so.

36. Clause reciprocal of (35).

37. According to the friendship existing between the two countries, and in order that the Burmese Government may be able to protect itself against internal and external dangers, the English Government shall allow the Burmese Government, without let or hindrance, to purchase ammunition, military stores, and all sorts of munitions of war either in British or other territories, and to import the same or any such goods already purchased into Upper Burma.

38. Neither the British Government nor British subjects shall import any of the things mentioned in clause (37) into Upper Burma for sale to any one but the Government of Upper Burma. Nor shall the British Government allow any other persons to carry any such things through British territory into Upper Burma except for the Burmese Government.

39. In furtherance of the endeavours which the Burmese Government is making to establish a system of factories

patients now in hospital, I saw one Hindoo who had been shot through the elbow, another through the lungs, another through the hip, another through the thigh, and another who received a bullet in his chest. A boy had received a bad sabre cut, and a Hindoo had lost one eye, and was otherwise damaged by small shot. Of course the hospital cases do not represent all the serious cases. I was assured by a competent authority that the number of killed was about 20, and wounded between 300 and 400.

I was assured by the Superintendent of Police that the police have no evidence of any child being murdered and flung into a fire, as stated. Major Whitlock did not believe the story.

THE DEMOLISHED MOSQUE.

It has been reported over and over again that the Shivapett mosque was demolished and defiled during the riot of the 16th August. This was the scene of the worst of the rioting, as the ruining of mosque was the main object of the rioters. The mosque was situated in an elevated position in the midst of four or five smaller Hindoo temples, in a part of the town the name of which indicates the religion which the inhabitants profess, Shivapett. There were a few Mahommedans living near the mosque, but the great majority of the inhabitants in the vicinity are Hindoos. The mosque was about 100 or 120 feet long and about 50 feet wide, strongly built. All that is left of it now are the lower parts of the main walls and a huge heap of charred *debris* in the middle. Near the mosque, in a deserted toddy shop, is stationed a guard of about twenty policemen, armed with rifles. Roads surround the mosque. Three roads meet at the back of the mosque, and there is a path leading from one Hindoo temple to another, which passes in front of the mosque. Opposite and near the mosque are the ruins of eighteen Mohammedan houses, one of them being the shop of a wealthy merchant who is said to have lost goods valued at Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000. Upon a house near the mosque are about a dozen bullet marks, about 15 or 20 feet from the ground, which shows pretty clearly that some of the Hindoo police did fire high, but of course some of the police fired low, as proved by the bullet wounded Indoos.

THE POLICE.

This (Thursday) morning S. Carthecass Pillay, Head-quarter Inspector of Police, was suddenly dismissed from the service by the Inspector-General of Police, Colonel Cloete, who has been here since the 18th August. The Colonel alluded to the Inspector's behaviour upon the night of the riot as being disgraceful, and charged him with being a friend of one of the ringleaders of the riots and with not having given information which he had obtained. There are at present about 100 extra policemen here, from Calicut, Trichinopoly, Tanjore Coimbatore, and Madura. These, with the 125 usually stationed at Salem, form a strong force, if they could only be relied upon. The statement that all or nearly all of the police before the first riot were Hindoos is, I am informed by a good authority, quite inaccurate; there have usually been about half Mohammedan and half Hindoo. Up to date 163 persons have been arrested, and I hear that more arrests will probably be made to-day or to-morrow. The arrests of the eight influential Hindoos yesterday was a sudden step and "quite unexpected." They were charged with conspiring to destroy the mosque, rioting and abetment of murder. It is now known to the authorities that for two or three weeks before the riot numerously attended meetings of the Hindoos were held, and this was, it is believed, known to some of the Hindoo police officers, but they gave no information to their superiors.

TRIAL OF THE PRISONERS.

It is believed that should the refusal to bail the prisoners be continued to all or any of the prisoners an application will be made to the High Court in due course for its orders in the matter. It is thought probable that the other cases except the first one will, if sufficient *prima facie* evidence be given, be committed for trial.

It is probable that a petition on behalf of the prisoners will be presented to the High Court, pointing out that the offence is a bailable offence; that petitioners are desirous of having the preliminary inquiry held elsewhere than at Salem, and of it being tried by a Court of Session or Tribunal to be appointed by the High Court or the Local Government other than the Court of Session, or any of the Magistrates at Salem. The reasons for taking such a step are given as follows:—"The town of Salem is now in a very disturbed condition necessitating the presence of military and police forces to maintain order and peace, residents of all classes are leaving their houses, and Mohammedans from other localities are coming in large numbers; so that public peace and safety is in danger of being disturbed on any fresh outbreak of ryots or by the result of the trials. Hindus having been arrested in large numbers, and none or very few arrests having been made among the Mohammedan community, the Hindus are in fear of further arrests, and under these circumstances it will be difficult for petitioners to prepare their defence, or get evidence for any trial to be held at Salem. It is proposed, as at present advised, to name Mr. Wilkinson, the Sessions Judge of Salem, as a witness on behalf of petitioners and other the accused Hindu persons."

An accident occurred to Mr. W. Grant, as he was driven into Salem. The Vakil, Raghanada [illegible] driving, when the horse stumbled and [illegible] the shafts and throwing the occupants [illegible] ground, but neither was injured [illegible]

[illegible] INHABITANTS.

[illegible] Salem tele- [illegible] yesterday [illegible] Manl- [illegible]

[illegible] cure pic[illegible] Public Wor[illegible] used by the rio[illegible] clerk of the Collect[illegible] trates,—one of them [illegible] Shevapett; also two leading m[illegible] weaving community.

The Mittadar of Alligapuram was arres[illegible] and between thirty and forty other prominen[illegible] who are suspected to have been the ringleaders [illegible] the riots have yet to be arrested.

The excitement among the Hindus after the arrests of the head men of their community was intense, and an attack on the jail where the arrested parties are confined was apprehended; but no attack was made, and everything passed off quietly, the streets being deserted by seven o'clock.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail* from Salem, 31st August, says:—180 sepoys are here, and over 200 police. All is quiet now, but every precaution is being taken to prevent another riot. Many Hindus, fearing arrest, are leaving the town. It is not expected that another riot will take place in the immediate future. It is not true that the 83rd Regiment was sent for. About twenty lives have been lost, and between three and four hundred persons were wounded. Yesterday, Manika Moodelly, a native Assistant Surgeon, the Local Fund Overseer, a Pleader of the Munsiff's Court, a clerk in the Collector's Office, two headmen of the weaver caste, and the Village Munsiffs of Salem and Shivapett, all Hindus, were arrested. Mr. MacIver went to Coimbatore, and saw Mr. Grant Duff in reference to the riots. The police have not succeeded in arresting the Mittadar of Namkalk's wife and some other ringleaders sought for; 163 persons have been arrested, and more arrests are expected to-day.

TRANSPORT FOR EGYPT.

THE Transport Corps for Egypt, six hundred strong alluded to in our issue of the 29th August, passed through Allahabad on Thursday, halting a few hours for food. Two officers accompanied it—Major Sir B. Bromehead and Lieutenant Gartside Tipping. They expect to be placed in charge of Spanish mules on joining Sir Garnet Wolseley's force.

It is to be hoped that these great creatures will be used for draught, for from their height—often over fifteen hands—they are unsuitable as pack animals, as was proved in the Abyssinian war, when the experiment was before tried. They are difficult to load, standing so high, eat as much as a horse, and are decidedly soft, as they soon fall out of condition when put to work that the little Punjabi mule does for enjoyment. The Otago pack saddles that fit them will make a soldier's own, and the result is grief; but when put to draught work, they are really useful; so, having bought our experience, it is to be hoped that old lessons will not be forgotten.

Transport is well known to be the weakest point of our Home Military Administration. We may not know much out here, but two years of Afghanistan has taught us what [illegible] knowledge is a valuable [illegible] stances, which negation [illegible] ary calling, and half a life-time is usually [illegible] how little he does know. [illegible] themselves on

OBITUARY.

WE are sure that many of our readers will share with us the deep regret with which we record the death, at Indore, on the 29th ultimo, after a short illness, of the Rev. Father O'Neill, of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. Father O'Neill visited Madras on more than one occasion, and charmed the large congregations who heard him preach and lecture, with his eloquence and earnestness. There are so comparatively few men of the school of thought of which Father O'Neill was so bright an [illegible] that the world can, humanly speaking, hardly bear the loss of one of them. Father O'Neill chose to give up all his wordly advantages for the sake of his Master. Before he came to India he was widely known as one of the masters of Eton College, a proud position for any man to hold, but he gave up wealth and wordly ambition, and devoted his life to Chritian work.—*Madras Mail.*

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.—The leave which was granted to Mr. Justice Morris expires on the 22nd September, when he is expected to join his appointment, in which case Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, who is officiating for him, will revert to his substantive appointment of Legal Remembrancer and Mr. T. T. Allen will therefore go back as judge of Midnapur.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN Bengal.—We have been receiving daily proceedings of local self-government meetings from all parts of the country. We are sorry we have not space enough to publish them *in extenso*. Even abstracts of them would fill several columns of our paper. It is really gratifying to find that, Lord Ripon's measure has evoked a political feeling in the Bengalee nation which was not expected by the most hopeful optimists amongst us.—*Amrita Bazar Patrika.*

A CURIOUS CASE.

IN the Calcutta Small Cause Court on August 30, before Mr. MacEwen, a case was heard, W. R. Leighton vs. G. Smallwood.

The plaintiff, a shipmaster, claimed Rs. 370 from the defendant. His case was that he had conveyed one C. A. Burrows from Melbourne to Akyab as a passenger in his ship the Haddon Hall, that Burrows had promised to pay his passage money at Calcutta, where he had friends, his father being General Burrows commanding at Fort William. When they arrived at Akyab he gave the plaintiff a bill at sight payable at the Bank of Bengal there, but the money had not been sent. He was about to take proceedings against Burrows by having him arrested in Calcutta when he received a telegram from the defendant promising to pay the money, in consequence of which he abandoned these proceedings. On coming to Calcutta he demanded the money from the defendant, who denied sending the telegram and refused to pay. The suit was accordingly brought to recover the money.

Mr. Remfry, for defendant, denied the guarantee and denied the telegram.

The following evidence was then taken:—

W. R. Leighton.—Burrows engaged a passage from Melbourne to Akyab. He agreed to pay 90 guineas. The amount in Indian money is Rs. 396. It was to be remitted to me at Akyab from Calcutta. Burrows reached Calcutta on 7th July. He left me at Akyab on 2nd July. Burrows promised to remit the money when he got to Calcutta. He represented himself as a son of General Burrows at Fort William. That was why I let him out of my hands. I wired to him about 20th July: "No remittance—send immediately or further proceedings will be taken—reply at once." On 21st I got this reply: "All up at Simla—wrote—expect you would get amount before this. Have wired Simla—all home Wednesday—very sorry delay." On 22nd I wired again: "Can't wait longer than nine, Monday." On 24th received a telegram: "Believe can do it to-day—will wire further." My chief officer being on shore the same day telegraphed on his own account to Burrows: "Why are you acting so foolish? You will be arrested in a few hours if you do not settle—not only for Leighton, but gun business also. Answer at once." On 25th July I received a telegram from Burrows: "To-morrow for certain." The chief officer received another in reply to his the same day, saying: "Had to meet Australian affairs—hard pushed—hope wire full to-morrow, if does—ruins me ever—reply at once." I received another the same day from G. Smallwood, 8 Lindsay street: "Burrows difficulty getting money, few days, I will guarantee amount, Leighton three seventy. Bede one hundred and ten." The Rs. 110 referred to the money due for a gun which Burrows had bought. I was at the time received that telegram with my lawyer in Akyab asking his advice and on receipt of that telegram I stayed proceedings against Burrows. I thought Smallwood must know Burrows or he would not stand guarantee for him, and I decided, as my ship was ordered to Calcutta, to wait till I got here. I was perfectly satisfied that the telegram was genuine and that it was a guarantee by Smallwood, and I was satisfied with it. I left Akyab on 27th July and reached Calcutta on 11th August. I got a letter here from Akyab enclosing correspondence which had arrived for me there after I left. Amongst these was a telegram from Mr. Smallwood dated 28th July. I arrived after I had left. It runs: "Cancel telegram and all transactions with Burrows." I then had a letter written by an attorney to Smallwood for the money. I received an answer declining to pay and denying the telegram of 25th July.

Cross-examined—If I had found Burrows in Calcutta I would have looked to him for the money, he being the principal, and if he had not paid I would have sued him. I would not have looked to Smallwood if I had the original. I took a bill from Burrows before I let him go payable at the branch of the Bank of Bengal at Akyab at sight and I gave him time to remit the money. When he did not remit and kept humbugging me with telegrams I decided to charge him with cheating.

George Smallwood.—I am a Civil Engineer. I know C. A. Burrows. He is a Civil Engineer from Melbourne. I knew him for 10 or 12 days. He was introduced to me by Captain Andrews of the Aldborough. He was represented as coming from Australia to buy timber for the Australian Government. He had also engaged his passage to return to Australia by the Aldborough. I sent a telegram to the plaintiff on 28th July. I did not send the telegram of 25th July and had not the slightest knowledge what it contained. The telegram of the [illegible] addressed to Schomaker and Layton. On [illegible] rows and I were on our way from the [illegible] and stopped at the telegraph office. [illegible] wanted to telegraph to Schomaker and [illegible] Akyab to forward his letters here, and [illegible] would allow them to come to my address forward them after him to Melbourne [illegible] no address in Calcutta. I assented, and [illegible] me a telegraph form and at the top I [illegible] Smallwood, 8 Lindsay Street.' He then [illegible] his message and despatched it. I did not [illegible] what he had written. I did not sign the message. I did not know that Burrows had signed the message "G. Smallwood." He also told me that he had bought timber at Mackenzie Lyall's. I called there and asked Mr. Creaton if that was so; Mr. Creaton said they had no dealings with him and did not know the name or the man. This was two or three days after the 25th July. I had become suspicious of Burrows by this time in consequence of representations he made to me. He had put a gun and some things on board the Aldborough as security for his passage money. I heard this from Captain Andrews and became suspicious. Burrows was living in a boarding house in 15-1 Chowringhee. Andrews found Burrows the next day at Gladstone Wylie's and saw the clerk hand him an envelope with a passenger ticket in it. On inquiring he discovered Burrows had shipped as 2nd Steward, paying Rs. 80 as part passage money. Before Captain Andrews got back to his ship Burrows had been there and removed the gun and other things. This occurred between the 25th and 28th July. On 28th July I sent the telegram of that date, as I did not wish to appear to be connected with the man in any way, and I did not know that he might not have been using my name. My telegram means "Cancell my address and all transactions with Burrows." I did not want to be connected with him in any way.

His Honour said there was clearly no case against the defendant. There was no contract of guarantee at all between the parties. The facts were quite clear. The telegram relied on was not despatched by the defendant and not signed by him. He gave his name and address to Burrows for a particular purpose, and Burrows used this for a different purpose. The suit must be dismissed.

MADRAS.

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.—A correspondent informs us that the Accountant-General of Bengal has ruled that all Assistant Appraisers and Preventive Officers of the 3rd grade are to receive the benefits allowed by the notification of 1879, regarding the reductions in the D. P. W.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BELLARY TREASURY DEFALCATIONS.—The amount of the defalcations in the Collector's Treasury, in connection with which the accountant Hellieu was recently arrested, and shortly after his arrest died under suspicious circumstances, is daily increasing as the investigation proceeds, and it is now said on good authority to have risen from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 22,000 and may go further. The Postal and Telegraph Cashier and Saving Bank deposits, have been misappropriated by means of forged cheques; about three-fourths of the sum have been obtained, all in currency notes, as shown by the Register. The fraud must have been perpetrated by the aid of accomplices. It was the Accountant General's repeated reminders, no less than a dozen of which were not replied to, that exposed the matter.—*Madras Times.*

MR. GRANT DUFF ON TOUR.—A telegram from Cabin, Aug. 31, to the *Madras Mail* says:—The [illegible] returned His Highness's visit at 4 p. m. [illegible] Grant Duff accompanied him. [illegible] in state. The chief officers of [illegible] ladies and gentlemen [illegible] ent. The Governor [illegible] Town. At a [illegible] high-[illegible] the [illegible] this morning [illegible] other lady met [illegible] Ootora. The Govern[illegible] Cochin at 7 a. m., inspec[illegible] tholic, and Syrian Churches, [illegible] Municipal Commissioners. [illegible] and Chairm[illegible] merce an address to [illegible] which he replied. [illegible] o'clock a deputation o[illegible] Syrian Christians, headed by four Bishops, came [illegible] and presented an address to His Excellency at the Residency, to which he answered, [illegible] great interest in the Syrian community.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LANDSLIPS AT SIMLA.—There have been two rather serious landslips, one near Combermere Bridge, and the other on the road leading from "Victoria Place" towards "Knollswood."—*Simla Argus.*

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a district court-martial, held at Allahabad on August 29, Private James Ewin, of the 2nd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, was found guilty of using threatening language to his superior officer and of resisting the escort ordered to confine him. The prisoner was sentenced to 168 days' hard labour.

HIMALAYAN BRAHMO SOMAJ.—The members of the "Himalayan Brahmo Somaj" at Simla seem to be in earnest in the matter of providing themselves with a Prayer Hall. His Highness the Maharajah Holkar, it is reported, paid Rs. 300 in aid of the project. A further sum of about Rs. 400 was raised from amongst the educated community.—*Pioneer.*

A DANGEROUS PET.—At Nawadi, a guard named Sullivan recently came to grief by being impaled on the horns of a tame antelope, which he had reared, and which, in a sudden fit of fury, attacked him. He is recovering, but would have been killed had he not been an unusually powerful man, and managed to hold the beast down.—*Pioneer.*

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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

OWING to the enormous increase of our business, the Manager has decided to open a branch of the above establishment in the Fort, Bombay, and has the pleasure to announce that having secured the premises lately occupied by Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row and Church Gate Street, Bombay, this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co., Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

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POONA CASH BAZAAR,
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EVERY REQUISITE FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING ON FIELD SERVICE.
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LARGE consignments of NEW GOODS are now to hand for all departments.

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New Tweeds, Angolas, Diagonals, Khakee Drills, Cricketing Flannels, Bedford-cords and Velvet-cords for Riding Breeches, &c., &c.

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New Shapes in Zephyr Felt, Black and Drab Dress Hats, Helmets, Sun Hats, Shikar Hats, &c., &c.

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SILVER SETS—
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September, 1, 1882.

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